

OCT 11 1954

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READING ROOM

## CHRONOLOGY

## OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH BY THE  
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Volume 10 No. 18

2-15 September 1954

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**ADEN PROTECTORATE. 2 Sept.**—A party of fifteen Yemeni soldiers crossed the frontier and attacked people working in the fields outside Marwaha in the Audhali Sultanate. Government guards drove them back into the Yemen.

**ALGERIA. 9 Sept.**—The town of Orléansville was devastated by an earthquake in which over 1,000 people were estimated to have lost their lives.

**ARGENTINA. 9 Sept.**—Argentine-Bolivian pact (*see Bolivia*).

**AUSTRALIA. 3 Sept.**—**Arrest of French Official.** The secretary to the Royal Commission on Soviet Espionage published a statement by M. Roche, the French Ambassador, announcing that as a result of evidence given at a secret session of the Royal Commission by Mr Petrov, Mme R. M. Ollier, the Second Secretary at the French Embassy in Canberra, had been instructed to proceed to New Caledonia where she had been arrested. She would be tried in France on a charge of a breach of the external security of the French State.

**4 Sept.**—Dr Evatt, leader of the Socialist opposition, issued a statement appealing to the French Government to intervene and investigate the Petrov's charges of espionage against Mme Ollier. He questioned the right of the French Ambassador, M. Roche, to issue a statement through the Royal Commission and said that the machinery employed against Mme Ollier had in effect deprived her of the ordinary safeguards of justice.

**5 Sept.**—The French Ambassador said that his statement concerning Mme Ollier had been issued with the French Government's full approval.

**6 Sept.**—Dr Evatt sent a telegram to the French Prime Minister, M. Mendès-France, asking him to intervene and investigate Mr Petrov's charges against Mme Ollier.

M. Roche, the French Ambassador, protested to the Government against the statement of Mr Evatt published on 4 September. He was informed that the Government could not accept responsibility for statements on behalf of the Opposition, and did not associate itself with Dr Evatt's statement.

**7 Sept.**—The Royal Commission withdrew its permission to Dr Evatt to appear before it as counsel, having decided that there was a conflict between his duties as leader of the Opposition and his obligations as counsel before the Commission.

**8 Sept.**—Mr Attlee, leader of the U.K. Labour Party, arrived in Canberra.

**9 Sept.**—**Labour Mission to China.** Speaking in Canberra at a Government luncheon in his honour, Mr Attlee replied to criticism of the British Labour delegation's visit to China. He said he believed it had been constructive and had justified itself. The work of the British delegation at the Geneva conference had led to the belief that a case existed for friendly contact with China. The Chinese Government was

a marriage of Communism and nationalism, and it was anybody's guess which of these two would become dominant. He emphasized that recognition of the Peking Government did not imply approval and that disapproval of the Chinese Government's ideology need not rule out friendly visits. He went on to express the view that the Chinese Government was inspired by idealism and had met with success in suppressing corruption. He also spoke of its concern for the peasants' well-being and declared that it practised religious toleration. He believed that their desire for peace and good relations with the rest of the world was sincere.

**Great Britain.** The Minister of Commerce, Mr McEwen, told the House of Representatives that fresh representations would be made to Britain asking for better preferences for some Australian exports affected by the Ottawa agreement. Previous requests had met with no success.

**10 Sept.—China.** The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr Mannix, said that Mr Attlee's statement on 9 September that the Christian religion was practised without restraint in China was 'quite inaccurate': five bishops had died in Chinese prisons, eight were still in gaol, seventy bishops and sixty priests had been expelled, and more than 400 Chinese priests, brothers, and nuns were still imprisoned.

**BELGIUM. 2 Sept.—Brussels Conference on E.D.C.** A report on the Brussels E.D.C. conference by M. Spaak, Foreign Minister, was examined by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber.

The report said that its aim was to show that the five partners of France had not as a whole been hostile to the French attitude. The French request that the High Authority be located in the same place as N.A.T.O. was rejected, but the request concerning the organization of the High Authority was fully accepted. That concerning the abandonment of supranationality by a right of veto was rejected, but France was given the same guarantees as under the proposed system. The proposal for an 'initial period' during which integration would not take place was rejected because it would have delayed the treaty's coming into force for eight years. It was proposed that the initial period be limited to two years. The French experts had agreed to this but not the Prime Minister. The French proposals on officers' ranks had been accepted.

In regard to the integration of the troops, France had asked for discrimination in her favour which could not be agreed to, but the five nations had accepted the French views on the budget. Financial and economic privileges asked for were too great to be accepted, but the five nations were ready to guarantee all legitimate French interests. The five could not accept the French proposal on political integration that France could delay this until such time as she wanted. Proposals about meetings of the Prime Ministers and agreements with other countries were accepted, as well as the proposal to convoke a conference within two years after the ratification of the treaty.

M. Spaak said he believed his proposals concerning the right of veto, which he sent after the conference, met the most important French claims.

**Belgium** (*continued*)

**11 Sept.—Western Defence Talks.** Mr Eden, British Foreign Minister, arrived in Brussels and held discussions with the Foreign Ministers of the three Benelux countries—M. Spaak (Belgium), Mr Beyen (Netherlands), and M. Bech (Luxembourg)—concerning the association of west Germany with western defence. A communiqué after the meeting stated that 'there was full agreement on the goals to be achieved and the methods to be resorted to'.

**BOLIVIA. 9 Sept.—Argentina.** A commercial and political agreement with Argentina was signed in La Paz. It provided for \$9 m. of trade in both directions, for the elimination of customs barriers, the construction of a railway in the Santa Cruz zone of Bolivia, and for the establishment of free zones for Bolivian commerce through river ports and railway stations. It also included projects for Argentine investment in Bolivia and for free transit through the two countries of merchandise destined for third parties. It was the fifth pact made by Argentina with South American countries.

**BRAZIL. 2 Sept.—**A twenty-four hours' general strike started in Sao Paulo and brought work throughout the State to a standstill. About a million workers came out. The authorities declared the strike to be illegal and said they had evidence that the strike was organized by the Labour Party in conjunction with known Communist agents. The unions were demanding wage increases, a price freeze, and an assurance that workers' rights would be respected in the elections on 3 October.

**CANADA. 7 Sept.—German Rearmament.** Mr Lester Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, speaking in Toronto, said that the only solution to the problem of German rearmament was the inclusion of Germany in N.A.T.O. Such a solution would not commit the other N.A.T.O. partners either to unification of Germany by force or to a restoration of lost German territories by force, and it would allow her to make a defence contribution without becoming strong enough to dominate or control either the alliance or any of its members.

**9 Sept.—Atomic Agency.** Mr Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, said that Canada welcomed President Eisenhower's proposals for an international agency under U.N. auspices for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

**CEYLON. 7 Sept.—South-east Asian Defence.** Sir John Kotelawala said in Parliament that the West had gone 'the wrong way' in their proposal for a south-east Asian treaty organization, and that before S.E.A.T.O. was started he 'could have got all those concerned together and come to some arrangement'. So far as Ceylon was concerned 'we are keeping an open mind', and would await the decisions of the Manila conference. He referred to the danger of south India going Communist, and suggested that the continuance of British naval and air bases was necessary to guard against a possible Communist invasion from south

India. Ceylon had to have friends to support her and therefore he would stick to the Commonwealth as long as he could 'or until they say they do not want us or insult us.'

**CHILE. 14 Sept.**—The Government placed under military law 6,000 miners who were on strike at an American-owned copper mine fifty miles east of Santiago, and threatened to conscribe them unless they returned to work within forty-eight hours. They had been on strike for higher pay since 19 August.

**CHINA. 2 Sept.**—Mr Attlee on the Labour delegation's visit to China (*see Hong Kong*).

**3 Sept.**—Bombardment of Quemoy (*see Formosa*).

**South-east Asian Defence.** Peking radio said that the draft south-east Asian treaty published by a Manila newspaper (*see p. 563*) was 'preparation for war', and that it violated the Geneva agreement 'on the restoration of peace in Indo-China by including Cambodia, Laos, and the southern part of Vietnam in the treaty area'.

**4 Sept.—Tibet.** The Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama of Tibet arrived to take part in the Chinese National People's Congress.

U.S. casualties in bombardment of Quemoy (*see Formosa*).

**5 Sept.—Korea.** The New China News Agency announced that seven divisions of Communist Chinese troops would be withdrawn from Korea during September and October. The agency also announced that Gen. Peng Teh-Huai, Commander of the Chinese 'People's Volunteers' in Korea, had resigned and been replaced by Gen. Teng Hua.

**6 Sept.**—Continued shelling of Quemoy (*see Formosa*).

**Quemoy.** The New China News Agency said that Nationalist artillery on Quemoy Island and Nationalist warships had shelled Amoy. Communist coastal artillery had returned the fire.

**7 Sept.**—Nationalist attack on Chinese coast (*see Formosa*).

Peking Radio claimed that three Nationalist aircraft had been shot down and twenty others damaged.

The British freighter *Inchkilda* which was anchored in the outer harbour of Amoy was machine-gunned by Nationalist aircraft and suffered some damage but no casualties among the crew.

**8 Sept.**—Chinese Nationalist aircraft and warships continued their attacks on Communist batteries and junk concentrations at Amoy.

Nationalist bombers dropped leaflets over Canton and Shanghai strongly attacking Chou En-lai.

**9 Sept.**—Nationalist aircraft and warships continued their attacks on Amoy. The Communist press said that raids on Chinkiang and Nanan had caused eighteen casualties, and other raids fifty-one civilian casualties. It claimed that six aircraft had been shot down or damaged.

Mr Attlee on the Labour delegation's visit (*see Australia*).

**10 Sept.**—Nationalist claims (*see Formosa*).

The New China News Agency claimed that one Nationalist aircraft was shot down and another damaged during raids on Amoy.

Allegation of Chinese persecution of Christian priests (*see Australia*).



**China (continued)**

**11 Sept.**—Nationalist statement *re* Communist troop concentrations (see *Formosa*).

Communist batteries shelled Quemoy island for the sixth day in succession, and Nationalist bombers attacked artillery positions and junk concentrations near Amoy.

**12 Sept.**—Nationalist attacks by bombers, naval units, and batteries continued.

**Trials.** In Shanghai two people were sentenced to death and six others, including an American, to terms of imprisonment on charges of spying for the United States. The American, H. F. Redmond, who had been arrested in April 1951, received a life sentence.

Peking Radio announced the deportation of three Americans who had been under arrest since March 1953 for 'intrusion into China's territorial waters' while sailing in a yacht from Hong Kong to Macao.

Allegations of espionage by Catholic priests in China (see *U.S.S.R.*).

**13 Sept.**—The Communist shelling of Quemoy and the Nationalist bombing of junk and troop concentrations around Amoy continued.

**15 Sept.—People's Congress.** The first All-China People's Congress opened in Peking. Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese People's Government, said in an address to the more than 1,100 elected delegates that their tasks were national unity, winning support of friends in all nations, building a great Socialist State, defending international peace, and furthering the cause of human progress. They should learn from 'the advanced experience of the Soviet Union'. They must be honest and modest, earnest and industrious, and in the course of 'several five-year plans' transform their 'economically and culturally backward' country into a great industrialized country with a modern culture. 'Ours is a righteous cause,' he said, and therefore invulnerable to the enemy. Its core was the Communist Party, guided by 'Marxism-Leninism'.

British compensation claim for loss of aircraft (see *Great Britain*).

**Quemoy.** The East China Headquarters claimed the sinking of a Nationalist gunboat and freighter by shelling.

Nationalist air and naval attacks around Amoy were resumed. (For *Nationalist claims*, see *Formosa*.)

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE.** **13 Sept.**—The second part of the ordinary session of the Consultative Assembly opened in Strasbourg.

**DENMARK.** **2 Sept.—Balance of Payments.** The National Bank announced that during the second half of August the balance of payments had deteriorated by 82 m. kroner and the reserve account showed a deficit of 85,753,000 kroner (about £4.3 m.).

**EGYPT.** **3 Sept.**—Visit of Major Salem to Jordan (see *Jordan*).

**8 Sept.**—Israeli charge of sabotage (see *Israel*).

**9 Sept.—Major Salem.** It was announced that the Council of

Ministers had granted leave of absence to Major Saleh Salem, Minister of National Guidance.

**10 Sept.**—Major Salem was summoned to a meeting with the Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser, after which it was announced that he had cancelled his leave and was returning to his duties immediately.

Fighting broke out in a mosque at Tanta, in lower Egypt, after the preacher had described members of the Government as 'heretics who do not comply with the teachings of the Koran'. A supporter of the regime was attacked with knives. Disturbances also occurred in a mosque near Cairo when an anti-Government speech was delivered.

**13 Sept.**—**Government Control of Mosques.** A Government decree provided that sermons delivered at Friday prayer meetings should be written by officials of the Ministry of Wakfs (religious affairs). Severe penalties were prescribed for preachers who deviated from Government sermons.

**15 Sept.**—**Iraq.** Nuri es-Said, Iraqi Prime Minister, arrived in Cairo for a three-day visit on his way to London.

**FORMOSA. 3 Sept.**—**Quemoy.** The Nationalist authorities announced that the Chinese Communists had heavily bombarded Quemoy and Little Quemoy, the Nationalist-held islands off the Chinese mainland.

**4 Sept.**—It was confirmed that two United States Army officers of the military advisory group in Formosa had been killed in the shelling of Quemoy. Four Nationalist fighters had been shot down by Communist shore batteries.

**5 Sept.**—Eight Chinese Communist aircraft dropped propaganda leaflets on Formosa.

**6 Sept.**—It was announced that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had appointed his eldest son, Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Nationalist defence council.

The shelling of Quemoy Island was reported to be continuing for the fourth day in succession. Nationalist aircraft attacked the Communist batteries.

**7 Sept.**—The Defence Ministry said that Nationalist aircraft had attacked heavy concentrations of junks around Amoy for six hours that morning, while warships bombarded Amoy in retaliation for the Communist bombardment of Quemoy. They claimed the sinking of a gunboat and more than 100 junks and tremendous damage. Meanwhile the artillery of both sides continued shelling for the fifth consecutive day.

A news agency reported that the United States had warned the Nationalists against bombing mainland installations for fear of serious expansion of the Quemoy hostilities.

Peking claims (*see China*).

**8 Sept.**—Nationalist attacks and leaflet raids on China (*see China*).

**9 Sept.**—Mr Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, had a talk with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek during a short visit to Formosa *en route* for Tokio from Manila.

**10 Sept.**—A Nationalist communiqué said that attacks by bombers and warships on Amoy had been continued and damage inflicted on

**Formosa (continued)**

junk concentrations and artillery posts. The Air Force claimed that a radar station at Hochu, near Amoy, had been destroyed.

**11 Sept.**—Lieut.-Gen. Liu Yu-chang, commander of the Quemoy garrison, said the Communists had massed four armies, totalling 100,000 men, on the mainland opposite Quemoy, and a fleet of gunboats and junks.

Gen. Chase, Chief of the U.S. military group in Formosa, flew to Quemoy to inspect the Nationalist defences.

(See also *China for operations around Amoy and Quemoy.*)

**14 Sept.**—The Nationalist Premier, Dr Yui, emphasized to the legislature the Government's determination to defend Quemoy and other offshore islands.

Bombing attacks on the mainland were stopped for the first time in twelve days. The Defence Ministry said that the Communists had fired only about ten shells the day before. It announced that three Communist frogmen had tried to land on Quemoy but failed when shore batteries damaged their junk. It also reported that the Nationalist Air Force had bombarded Chinyu Island, south of Amoy.

**15 Sept.**—The Defence Ministry claimed that in the past eleven days more than 180 Communist junks, four gunboats, and twenty-two motorized junks had been destroyed.

**FRANCE. 2 Sept.—British Proposal for eight-Power Conference.**

The British Ambassador, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, conveyed to M. Mendès-France, Prime Minister, proposals of the British Government for an eight-Power conference of the six E.D.C. nations, Britain, and the United States.

M. Spaak's report on the Brussels Conference (*see Belgium*).

**European Movement.** The executive committee of the European Movement in France published a manifesto signed by a number of leading supporters, including six former Prime Ministers, M. Reynaud, M. Bidault, M. Schuman, M. Plevin, M. Pinay, and M. Laniel. It declared that they would make increased efforts to obtain a united Europe in which France and Germany could be reconciled, and that they would never vote for the creation of a new German national army, under whatever name it might be camouflaged.

**3 Sept.—Government Changes.** Three pro-E.D.C. Ministers—M. Hugues (Radical), Minister of Justice, M. Claudius-Petit (U.D.S.R.), Minister of Labour, and M. Bourges-Maunoury (Radical), Minister for Industry, resigned in opposition to the Government's E.D.C. policy, and M. Mendès-France reconstructed his government as follows: M. Guy La Chambre (Republican Independent), formerly Minister for Associated States, became Minister of State; M. Temple (Republican Independent), formerly Minister for Ex-Servicemen, was appointed Minister of Defence; M. Aujoulat (Oversea Independent), formerly Minister of Health, assumed the Ministry of Labour; and M. Chaban-Delmas (Gaullist), formerly Minister of Transport, became Minister of Transport and Housing. The following four State Secretaries were



promoted to Ministries: M. Guérin de Beaumont (Republican Independent), Minister of Justice; M. Ulver (Gaullist), Minister of Industry; M. Monteil (M.R.P.), Minister of Health; M. Masson (Radical), Minister for Ex-Servicemen.

Arrest of French official (*see Australia*).

**4 Sept.—E.D.C. Vote.** M. Mendès-France said in his weekly broadcast that according to impartial calculations a division on E.D.C. itself would have produced a majority against the treaty 'of about 110', as a number of opponents of E.D.C. had either abstained or voted with the Europeans to prevent curtailing the debate. The 99 Communist votes had not therefore 'turned the scale'. (This was a reference to Dr Adenauer's speech of 4 Sept.)

Opening of Franco-Tunisian negotiations (*see Tunisia*).

**9 Sept.—Western Defence.** Speaking at a meeting of the N.A.T.O. Council, M. Mendès-France said that he wished to go ahead quickly with the preparation of European defence plans and for this reason had welcomed the proposal for a nine-Power conference in London. Apprehensions concerning German rearmament could be appeased only by ever-closer Atlantic solidarity. The French could not be the only people to agree to the alienation of their sovereignty in domains of the greatest importance, but they would take part in all efforts to reinforce and consolidate the Atlantic alliance.

**10 Sept.—Western Note to Russia** (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**Economic Measures.** The Government decided (1) to take immediate steps to reduce the price of electricity, coal, and certain raw materials with a view to reducing production costs to a competitive level; (2) to increase the proportion of quota-free imports from 52 to 65 per cent for an experimental period without making a formal announcement to O.E.E.C.; and (3) to make funds available, by decree, for the conversion of marginal businesses to profitable fields of production, for industrial decentralization, and for the re-training of skilled employees in new trades.

M. Faure, Finance Minister, reported to the Council of Ministers that production in July had exceeded that of July 1953 by 13 per cent, that average wages had risen 5 per cent in six months, unemployment had fallen, and that the deficit with E.P.U. had been reduced by \$50 m.

**12 Sept.—The Saar.** Herr Hoffmann, Prime Minister of the Saar, visited M. Mendès-France and expressed anxiety concerning the consequences which the rejection of the E.D.C. treaty might have for the Saar. He reaffirmed his people's desire for a European solution to the Saar problem which would further Franco-German reconciliation.

**15 Sept.—Mr Eden,** British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Paris for talks with M. Mendès-France on western defence.

**GAMBIA. 3 Sept.—New constitution** (*see Great Britain*).

**GERMANY. 2 Sept.—West Germany. British Proposal for Eight-Power Conference.** Sir Frederick Hoyer-Miller, British High Commissioner, flew from London to Baden-Baden to inform Dr Adenauer,

**Germany (continued)**

Federal Chancellor, of a suggestion of the British Government for an eight-Power conference of the six E.D.C. nations, Britain, and the United States.

**3 Sept.—West Germany. Foreign Policy.** In an interview with the London *Times* correspondent, Dr Adenauer referred to the Brussels negotiations over E.D.C. and said he had taken pains to avoid differences with M. Mendès-France but had naturally raised strong objections at his demand that every party to the treaty should have the right to give notice of withdrawal in the event of German reunification. 'To my mind (and in the view of others, also) this was an invitation to Russia to seek the reunification of Germany by any and every means and so bring E.D.C. to an end.' 'I regret to have to say that M. Mendès-France wanted to destroy E.D.C. Consider the manner in which the issue was decided in the National Assembly. . . What is important to note is that M. Mendès-France has no majority behind him.'

Dr Adenauer went on to say that the conception of Europe could not be killed by a procedural discussion in the French Assembly with the help of a hundred Communists. The only course to counter the disappointment caused in Germany was to invest sovereignty in the Federal Republic. Rearmament would be kept within the limits which the European conception prescribed. If the European idea were wrecked by France's action, there would be a danger of a return to nationalism in Germany—a new nationalism which might look to the Soviet Union. There was no question of isolating France. 'The security of Europe depended essentially on a good understanding between France and Germany.' The fate of Germany and France was indivisible.

**East Germany. Electoral Laws.** Details of two electoral laws submitted by the east German Government to the lower House of Parliament for the conduct of the general election on 17 October showed that there would be a single 'national front' list of candidates, and that the list would include reserve men who would automatically fill subsequent vacancies, thus making by-elections unnecessary.

The Social Democratic Party announced that it would not take part in the east Berlin municipal elections on 17 October. A party spokesman said that the main reason was that the manner in which the poll would be conducted allowed neither for a free and secret expression of popular will nor for a democratic election campaign through a free press and assembly. Another reason was that the party in east Berlin had been subjected to increasing pressure from the east German secret police who had repeatedly sought to blackmail party members into spying for the Communists.

**4 Sept.—West Germany.** Dr Adenauer, Chancellor, said in a broadcast that by an 'odd procedure' the French National Assembly had rejected the E.D.C. treaty and it was 'the Communist votes which tipped the scale'. At the Brussels conference, all the five partners of France had been convinced that to grant the French demand for a right of veto for all signatories for the first eight years would have rendered the E.D.C. treaty meaningless. 'However deplorable and frightening

the attitude of France appeared to all the participants it was gratifying on the other hand that a very strong European consciousness spontaneously emerged among the five opposing participants.' It seemed absurd that in the long run 100 members of the French Assembly 'casting their votes as ordered by Moscow' should 'influence and even decide the destiny of Europe. But the situation is grave; its improvement and clarification demand great wisdom and careful consideration'.

Dr Adenauer announced that negotiations with Britain and the United States had begun on the question of sovereignty, and said that full understanding was being shown by both Governments. He was convinced that negotiations with France would follow. 'Every country, every people,' he said, 'must have the right to and the possibility of, individual and collective self-defence.' Armed with full sovereignty, Germany would be ready to negotiate new agreements with the western Powers to replace the Bonn Conventions and would limit her own rearmament in the European interest.

Dr Adenauer rejected Herr Ollenhauer's proposal for an early conference of the four occupying Powers, declaring that the fissure which had opened in the front of the free nations at Geneva and at Brussels would place the western Powers at a great disadvantage. But he admitted that the German problem and the problem of European security must eventually be solved by such a conference. He again denied any intention of trying to reach agreements without France, saying that no responsible statesman would ever think of such a thing, and that Franco-German understanding must be the foundation of any European integration. He was convinced that the European Defence Community, in one form or in another, would come to pass.

**East Germany.** Herr Grotewohl, east German Prime Minister, said in a speech opening the Leipzig fair, that it was 'the biggest and most significant since the war'. The new 'democratic world market' was a strong pole of attraction 'for those countries which are about to free themselves from American economic tutelage'. He spoke of a Soviet idea for a multilateral trade pact, to include the United States and to run concurrently with the all-European collective security pact proposed by Mr Molotov. He said such a pact need not conflict with existing bilateral arrangements and would help to reinforce the political guarantees by instituting requisite economic measures which would make aggression impossible.

Herr Grotewohl also announced a number of reductions in prices of food and consumer goods, and said that east Germany was ready to import \$250 m. worth of west European goods to improve the east German standard of living.

**6 Sept.—West Germany. Social Democratic Party.** Herr Ollenhauer, Social Democratic leader, criticized in a broadcast Dr Adenauer's foreign policy, particularly his attitude towards France, declaring that Franco-German friendship based on mutual trust was essential to a new Europe. He said E.D.C. was dead and with it every similar system. The party had declared itself ready to examine with the Government the possibility of a common foreign policy, but henceforward absolute

**Germany (continued)**

priority must be given to the policy of the unity and security of Germany and Europe—above all the removal of the division of Germany.

**7 Sept.—West Germany. War Criminals.** Kurt Meyer, former S.S. general, and Edgar Klemt, a sergeant-major in the S.S., were released from Werl prison. Meyer had had his life sentence reduced by the Canadian authorities to fourteen years after a recommendation of the mixed board. Remission for good conduct and the time spent in custody were taken into account in releasing him.

**9 Sept.**—Dutch request for return of war criminals (*see Netherlands*).

**10 Sept.—West Germany.** Dr Adenauer declared in a speech at Neumünster that the German people 'ought not to have freedom withheld from it any longer', and that the Federal Government shared the British Government's view that the Federal Republic should be incorporated into N.A.T.O. as soon as it regained its freedom.

Western Note to Russia *re* Germany and European security (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**Berlin. U.S. Protest.** The U.S. Commandant in Berlin sent a sharp note of protest to the Soviet Commandant in east Berlin regarding the shooting of a west Berlin lawyer, Dr Doebbeke, by east German police on the international motor road linking west Berlin with west Germany. He said he regarded the east German police explanation as entirely unsatisfactory because west Berlin police had been unable to interview Dr Doebbeke, and that even if Dr Doebbeke had been to blame this would not have justified the 'cold-blooded killing'.

German figures of prisoners still in Russia (*see United Nations, Committee on Prisoners of War.*).

**12 Sept.—West Germany. Western Defence Talks.** Mr Eden, British Foreign Minister, arrived in Bonn and held discussions with Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor.

**13 Sept.**—A communiqué issued at the conclusion of the discussions between Mr Eden and Dr Adenauer stated that the Ministers had found themselves in complete agreement and they would pursue with vigour 'their efforts to achieve European unity in which the United Kingdom can play a full part'. They had discussed 'the restoration of German sovereignty and possible solutions for obtaining a German contribution to the defence of the free world and were both convinced that such solutions should be based upon lasting Franco-German understanding'.

**Land Election.** The results of the Schleswig-Holstein *Ländtag* election were announced as follows: Socialists 25 seats (gain of 5), Christian Democrats 25 (loss of 1), Refugee Party 10, Free Democrats 5, Schleswig-Holstein *bloc* (German Party and Communists) 4.

**14 Sept.—West Germany. Blocked Accounts.** The Ministry of Economics announced that all blocked mark accounts held by foreigners abroad would be freed from 16 September as a step towards convertibility.

**GREAT BRITAIN. 2 Sept.**—British proposal for eight-Power conference (*see Germany and France*).

**T.U.C. Council and German Rearmament.** The T.U.C. General Council, after considering the implications of the French rejection of E.D.C., reaffirmed by 27 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions and 3 absentees, their support for a German contribution to western defence, provided it was accompanied by assurances that it would only be used for purposes of collective security.

Cancellation of fleet's visit to Greek ports (*see Greece*).

**3 Sept.—Nigeria and Gambia.** Orders in Council relating to constitutional changes in Nigeria (No. 1146, 3s.) and in Gambia (No. 1145, 1s.) were laid before Parliament and published.

The new Nigerian constitution was based on the recommendations of the London and Lagos conferences and was due to come into operation on 1 October, except for certain provisions affecting the law courts and the public service. It provided for a new Federal House of Representatives consisting of a speaker, three *ex-officio* members (also to be members of the Federal Council of Ministers), 92 elected members from the Northern Region, 42 elected members from the Eastern and Western Regions respectively, six elected members from the Southern Cameroons, two elected members from Lagos, and not more than six special members representing special interests. The Council of Ministers was to consist of ten members, three from each region and one from the Southern Cameroons.

The new Gambia constitution, which was to come into force immediately, provided for an enlarged Legislative Council and an enlarged Executive Council with a majority for the unofficial members for the first time.

Greek statement on cancellation of Fleet's visit (*see Greece*).

**4 Sept.—Jordan.** Dr Haikal, Jordan Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office. In a statement afterwards he said his call was in relation to 'new Israel military aggression against Jordan' which had been carried out by a larger force than usual. He declared that some kind of action by the big Powers and the Security Council had become imperative. The facts proved that 'the Israelis are trying to start a full-scale war with Jordan by their continuous attacks'.

Tass statement on British estimate of Soviet naval strength (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**6 Sept.—Mediterranean Command.** It was announced that Admiral Sir Guy Grantham had been appointed to succeed Admiral Lord Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station, and as C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Mediterranean.

**7 Sept.—Japan.** Following discussions between British and Japanese officials, it was announced that trade and payments between Japan and the sterling area were expected to reach a value of about £210 m. in each direction during 1954. It was estimated that after the first six months of 1954 the balance of payments was nearly in equilibrium with a slight balance in favour of the sterling area, but trade was running at an annual rate about one-quarter below the expected rate.

**8 Sept.—T.U.C. Congress: German Rearmament.** The Congress rejected a motion opposing German rearmament by 4,090,000 votes to



**Great Britain (continued)**

3,622,000 (majority 468,000). The majority for the official policy of support for a German contribution to western defence, with safeguards, was 13,000 fewer.

**Nine-Power Conference.** The Foreign Office announced that it had been confirmed at a Cabinet meeting that a nine-Power conference, as proposed by the Government to other Powers, would be a useful preparatory step before the next N.A.T.O. Council meeting at which final decisions would be taken. The proposal had been generally welcomed but it appeared that it would not be possible to fix a conference for 14 September (as had been suggested). It was still hoped that such a conference might be held later in the month. Meanwhile preparatory exchanges were continuing.

**9 Sept.**—Soviet criticism of Mr Attlee (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**10 Sept.**—**Mr Eden's Tour of E.D.C. Countries.** The Foreign Office announced that the Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Federal Germany, France, and Italy had accepted a proposal by Mr Eden, Foreign Secretary, that he should discuss personally with their Foreign Ministers the situation created by the French rejection of the E.D.C. treaty.

Western Note to Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**11 Sept.**—Mr Eden left for Brussels on his round of visits to E.D.C. Foreign Ministers.

Mr Eden's talks with Benelux Ministers (*see Brussels*).

**12 Sept.**—**African Defence.** Following talks between Mr Erasmus, South African Minister of Defence, and Lord Alexander, Minister of Defence, and Mr Sandys, Minister of Supply, Mr Erasmus said there had been agreement on most points. The talks had covered a wide field and were particularly concerned with 'future planning for the defence of Africa and the Middle East, as far as possible Communist aggression is concerned'.

**13 Sept.**—Mr Eden's talks in Bonn (*see Germany*).

**14 Sept.**—Anglo-Italian talks on western defence (*see Italy*).

**Korea.** The War Office announced the decision, taken in agreement with the United States and Commonwealth countries, to reduce Commonwealth land forces in Korea by two-thirds, in stages carried out over the next six months.

**15 Sept.**—**China.** It was announced that the Government had claimed from the Chinese Government £367,000 as compensation for the loss of the airliner shot down off Hainan on 23 July.

**GREECE. 2 Sept.**—**Great Britain.** Following an announcement that the visit to Greek ports by ships of the British Mediterranean fleet had been cancelled, the British Embassy issued a statement explaining that the Greek Government had requested that the visit be postponed for a month because of a risk of unfortunate incidents on the proposed dates. The statement said: 'This advice seemed to the British Government to overlook the help the Royal Navy so recently brought to Greece at the time of the earthquake disasters, and it seemed to them inconceivable

that demonstrations should be staged against H.M. ships or their crews.' They felt therefore they had no alternative but to abandon all idea of a visit to Greek ports 'this summer'.

**3 Sept.**—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Government had recommended postponement of the British Mediterranean fleet's visit with deep regret in an attempt to avert unfortunate incidents which would be opposed to the two countries' recent decision that their traditional friendship should not suffer during the temporary 'quarrel between friends'. He added that one of the Government's principal considerations had been the feeling of deep gratitude for the remarkable solidarity displayed by many of the British naval crews during the earthquakes in 1953. He pointed out that both sides had agreed not to make public the temporary cancellation.

**Espionage.** Field-Marshal Papagos, Prime Minister, announced that a large Communist espionage organization had been discovered by the security services. It was led by the self-styled Major-General Charilaos Florakis of the 'rebel army', who had been trained in Moscow.

**4 Sept.**—Mr Vrachnos, Under-Secretary of Security, announced that about sixty-four leaders and members of the 'underground Communist Party' had been arrested.

**10 Sept.**—**U.S. Aid.** The U.S. Ambassador announced a further grant to Greece of \$10 m. for defence needs. The grant was in addition to the 1954 allocation of economic aid.

The Defence Minister said the grant exactly covered the deficit created by maintaining the army at the level of 105,000 men.

**GUATEMALA. 7 Sept.**—Col. Armas, the President, confirmed that safe conducts had been issued to ex-President Arbenz and all other refugees claiming asylum in foreign embassies, and that application had been made for extradition of the deposed President and others accused of 'common crimes'. The Government had also ordered the expropriation of the property of eighty-eight former officials.

**HONG KONG. 2 Sept.**—**Labour Delegation's Visit to China.** Mr Attlee, leader of the Labour Party delegation which had just completed a visit to China, told a press conference in Hong Kong that the delegation had gained a general impression of good will and the need for closer contact, which was not only necessary for the west but even more so for China which cherished many delusions about what was being done in the west. The delegation was most impressed 'by the enormous pressure of the increasing population on the country's natural resources, and were disturbed by the appearance that the Government considered such an increase a benefit for China'. On his talks with Mao Tse-tung, Mr Attlee confirmed that the Chinese leader had suggested that it would be useful if a number of points of view could be brought before Britain's American friends—notably in regard to securing a change of policy on Formosa and a more reasonable attitude towards China, and on German and Japanese rearmament. In return the Labour delegation had suggested that the Chinese might help in bringing certain points of view

**Hong Kong (continued)**

before China's Russian friends. They had mentioned three points: their wish to see the European satellite countries set free; their dislike of the Communist Party's constant interference in other people's territories, and the need for a general reduction in armaments and for Russia as the most heavily armed state to set an example.

The delegation had sensed 'an extraordinary determination' to secure Formosa. It had impressed on the Chinese the bad effect on foreign opinion created by the detention of people against their will, as in Shanghai and elsewhere. Their general impression was one of less rigidity in applying Marxist ideology than in Russia, less haste, and greater toleration. They were impressed by certain definite reforms, by the incorruptibility of the Government, and by its great energy, notably in the domain of public health and especially by the extinction of flies. As for personal freedom, the delegation had not expected to find conditions very different from those in any other Communist country; it was obvious, for example, that trade unionism was merely a Government instrument to ensure more production.

**HUNGARY. 9 Sept.—Education.** Budapest Radio announced that in future parents must pay for secondary school education and that there would also be fees for examinations at secondary schools and universities. Only council schools would be exempt from fees. Fees at colleges and universities would be increased and the number of scholarships reduced.

**INDIA. 2 Sept.—Untouchability.** The Commissioner for scheduled castes, Mr Shrikant, presented his report to Parliament. He complained that many states had failed to co-operate and produced evidence to prove it.

**Portuguese Settlements.** In a Note presented at the Portuguese Legation, the Government reaffirmed its acceptance in principle of the Portuguese proposal for neutral observers but refused to accept prior conditions on the agenda of the talks. It regretted that the existing situation made it impossible to grant facilities for Portuguese officers to enter territories which had passed from Portuguese control.

It was announced that, in order primarily to check large-scale smuggling, persons entering India from Portuguese territories would in future require a permit.

**3 Sept.**—It was announced that the Government had sent two further Notes to Portugal. The first, referring to events at Diu on 25 August, stated that police and soldiers, after wildly opening fire in the air, arrested peaceful demonstrators and proceeded to kick and beat them with rifle butts. The second stated that Indian Consulate officials in Goa had been abused in 'objectionable and unprintable language'.

**Floods.** Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning and Irrigation and Power, informed Parliament that 247 people had died in the floods and more than 7,700 cattle had perished. About 13,700,000 acres of standing crops, worth Rs.400 m. (£30 m.) had suffered damage and

there had been large-scale destruction of houses. The total flood area was 25,650 square miles and 9,500,000 people had been affected. He gave details of the Government's programme for relief and the prevention of further floods.

**7 Sept.—Floods.** The evacuation of Dibrugarh, a big tea trading centre, was ordered after its concrete revetments had been washed away by the Brahmaputra River.

Portuguese statement on Portuguese settlements (*see Portugal*).

**8 Sept.—Relation of North Atlantic Treaty to Portuguese territories** (*see United States*).

**9 Sept.—South-east Asian Defence Treaty.** Speaking at a luncheon in Delhi, Mr Nehru criticized the south-east Asian defence treaty (*see Manila Conference*) as likely to stop the 'trend of peaceful thinking in south-east Asia.' He also claimed that S.E.A.T.O. and various other interlocking western defence treaties increased the likelihood of war and tended to support colonialism. Another criticism was that it afforded protection to countries which would not join it and did not want such protection.

**10 Sept.—Russian Offer of Steelworks Equipment.** The Government decided to accept a Russian offer to send specialists to prepare a report on the proposed steel plant to be erected in Madhya Pradesh (*see p. 558*).

**11 Sept.—Tariffs.** Relaxations in tariffs and in quantitative control of a number of imports, including certain textiles, were announced in Parliament.

**Note to Portugal.** The Government sent a Note to Portugal in which it stated that the Portuguese allegations that armed bands from India had occupied Dadra and Nagar Haveli had already been categorically denied by the Indian Government which did not permit the illegal movement of persons across the frontier. The Government regretted that the Portuguese Government had failed to send representatives to discuss 'impartial observation of facts' and had delayed the negotiations by insisting that matters normally forming the subject of negotiations should be agreed to in advance. It noted that the Portuguese Government had taken up a new position by suggesting that, in so far as Dadra and Nagar Haveli were concerned, observation should be carried out by observers of third countries appointed exclusively by them. The Indian Government, however, could not accept the Portuguese claim to the right to demand transit facilities for nationals of other countries. The invitation to send representatives to Delhi to discuss the proposal for impartial observation remained open. If the Portuguese Government were disinclined to proceed with the negotiations, it should make a clear statement to that effect 'instead of making new demands, which deviate from the agreed principle, while professing to keep the door open for genuine negotiations'.

**12 Sept.—Portuguese statement on Indian Note** (*see Portugal*).

**INDO-CHINA. 7 Sept.—South Vietnam.** The Norodom Palace, the residence of past French Governors-General and Commissioners-

**Indo-China (continued)**

General, was handed over to the south Vietnam Government at a ceremony in Saigon. Gen. Ely, the French Commissioner-General, emphasized the profound change in Franco-Vietnamese relations which the ceremony symbolized, and said that French policy towards Vietnam could be summed up in the words 'total independence, complete support'. He emphasized that the edifice of real independence was yet to be built and that it called for a profound moral, political, social, and economic renewal, for a Government commanding obedience and an efficient administration, and for an effort of Vietnamese patriots towards unity.

**11 Sept.—South Vietnam. Gen. Van Hinh.** Mr Ngo Dinh Diem, southern Vietnam Prime Minister, ordered Gen. Nguyen Van Hinh, Chief of Staff, to hand over his command and take six months' leave for a special mission in France. The General refused to obey the order, saying that he would not consent to be expelled 'at a moment when the enemy threatens the independence and unity of the country more than ever'. He barricaded himself in his headquarters with his staff and had tanks placed in position outside. Gen. Van Vy Vy, Military Governor of Saigon, who was requested by the Prime Minister to take over Gen. Hinh's functions, also refused to obey and was placed under house arrest.

**North Vietnam.** An explosion wrecked the famous Pagoda of the Single Pillar in Hanoi. It was thought to be the work of Vietnam Nationalists.

**12 Sept.—Laos.** The Laotian Government protested to the joint armistice commission against alleged Viet Minh violation of the armistice agreement. They said that the Viet Minh had attacked Laotian regular troops and loyal tribesmen south-east of Sam Neua on 8 September and in the north-east of the same province on 10 September. They also protested against the conscription of Laotian youths by the Viet Minh army in the regions under their control, alleging that more than 3,000 had been conscripted during the previous week.

**13 Sept.—South Vietnam. Gen. Van Hinh.** The Defence Minister, Mr Le Ngoc Chan, was refused admittance at General Staff Headquarters when he went to summon Gen. Van Hinh to surrender his post.

Army units held meetings in various parts of the country to protest against the dismissal of Gen. Van Hinh.

**14 Sept.—Gen. Van Hinh** told the press that he had again refused to take a plane for France, although the Secretary for Defence had threatened him with court martial if he refused. He said that to obey would mean decapitating the Army and would have undone the efforts of several years. His sole aim was to preserve its unity and prevent its involvement in political and personal disputes. He had no intention of using the Army for his own personal ends.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. 6 Sept.—Mr Leff's Appeal.** The administrative tribunal gave its ruling on the appeal lodged by Mr Leff, an official of Unesco, asking the tribunal to rescind an order issued



to him by the Director-General of Unesco to appear in person before a New York district court to show cause why he should not be condemned for contempt of court. The tribunal ruled that for procedural reasons it was not competent to deal with the issue but granted Mr Leff fifteen days in which to lodge an appeal with the Unesco appeals board.

**INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. 2 Sept.**—The annual conference of the I.P.U., meeting in Vienna, adopted at its final session various resolutions, including one calling on the four great Powers to give Austria a State treaty, and another calling on the Parliaments of the world to induce their Governments to meet and agree to put all atomic weapons and all developments of nuclear science under the control of the United Nations, and asking Parliaments to consider ways and means of banning the production and testing of atomic weapons. The delegates of the three Communist countries attending the conference—Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria—abstained on the atomic resolution.

**IRAQ. 3 Sept.**—The Minister of the Interior announced that the left-wing National Democratic Party, led by Kamil al-Chaderchi, had been banned, and publication of its morning daily newspaper, *Sawat al-Alahali*, suspended for one year. A Government statement accused the party's leaders of distortion of facts with the aim of causing anarchy.

**12 Sept.—General Election.** Nuri es-Said and his supporters were returned by an overwhelming majority, all but 13 of the 135 seats being uncontested.

**15 Sept.**—Nuri es-Said, Prime Minister, arrived in Egypt, en route for London having had discussions on the way with Camille Shamoun and Abdullah el Yaffi, the Lebanese President and Prime Minister-designate.

**ISRAEL. 2 Sept.**—Jordan statement *re* armistice agreement and complaint of Israeli violations (*see Jordan*).

Gen. Burns, of Canada, assumed the post of head of the truce supervisory organization in succession to Gen. Bennike.

The mixed armistice commission held Israel to blame for the recent incident in the Hebron region (*see p. 562*).

**3 Sept.**—The mixed armistice commission condemned Israel in strong terms for an incident at the Jordan village of Beit Liqya in which, according to its report, a force of Israeli troops, estimated at battalion strength had crossed the demarcation line and opened fire on the village, killing two members of the Arab Legion, wounding one, and abducting three.

**6 Sept.**—Further Jordan complaints (*see Jordan*).

**8 Sept.—Egypt.** An Army spokesman accused the Egyptian authorities in the Gaza strip of responsibility for acts of sabotage along the border and warned them that if they continued they would be responsible for any 'entanglements' caused.

U.S. criticism of Israel (*see United States*).

**Israel** (*continued*)

**10 Sept.**—Rumanian request for withdrawal of diplomat (*see Rumania*).

**12 Sept.—Border Incidents.** An army spokesman, giving U.N. headquarters as the source, said that an Arab legionary had confessed to killing two Israeli soldiers on 10 September near Bir Mayin, north of the Avalon valley.

A clash between an Israeli patrol and Arab legionaries was reported in the same area near Bir Mayin.

Arab radio stations announced that while a group of six Arab boys, aged nine to fourteen, were swimming in a pool in the Wadi Fukin area on 11 September they were shot at by Israelis from a hill top and two of them wounded. U.N. observers endorsed the charge.

An army spokesman categorically denied the charge, saying that 'inquiry had established that no military unit had fired on Jordanians on 11 September'.

Further Jordanian charges (*see Jordan*).

**13 Sept.**—The mixed armistice commission, meeting without Israeli participation, strongly condemned Israel for the attack on boys bathing near Wadi Fukin and asked Israel to punish those responsible.

**ITALY. 10 Sept.**—Italian figures of prisoners still in Russia (*see United Nations, Prisoners of War Committee*).

**11 Sept.—Montesi Case.** Dr Sepe, the Rome magistrate conducting the investigations into the Wilma Montesi case, announced that he was suspending the investigations until the Public Prosecutor sent him back the papers concerning the case with his decision about further action.

**13 Sept.—Western Defence.** Mr Eden, British Foreign Minister, arrived for discussions with the Foreign Minister regarding west German association with western defence.

**14 Sept.**—A communiqué issued after the talks with Mr Eden said that both Ministers had fully agreed on the need for efforts 'to promote a greater unity of western Europe, with the inclusion of Germany and the full participation of Britain', and they considered that in this connection the further development of already existing European institutions was of the highest importance. The two Ministers were agreed on the necessity for prompt action and favoured the early convocation of a conference to study, in a preliminary way, the best method of associating the Federal German Republic as soon as possible with the western Powers.

**JAPAN. 2 Sept.**—A British Labour Party delegation, including Mr Morgan Phillips and Mr Bevan but not Mr Attlee, arrived in Japan from China.

**7 Sept.—Mr Yoshida's Visit to the West.** The left-wing Socialist Party and the left-dominated General Council of Labour Unions announced a public campaign in protest against the Prime Minister's projected visit to the United Kingdom and the United States.

Announcement *re* Japan's sterling trade (*see Great Britain*).

**9 Sept.—United States.** Mr Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, arrived in Tokio for talks on matters arising out of the treaty for south-east Asian defence (*see Manila Conference*).

**South-east Asian Defence Treaty.** Mr Okazaki, Foreign Minister, told the Upper House's foreign affairs committee that the south-east Asian defence treaty would have Japan's 'moral support', but there was no possibility of Japanese adherence to any agreement which would commit Japan to the despatch of troops overseas.

**12 Sept.—Mr Molotov on Russo-Japanese relations** (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**13 Sept.—Strike.** About 100,000 Japanese at American military bases started a forty-eight-hour strike in protest against the dismissal of 25,000 workers and in support of a demand for an 80 per cent increase in end-of-contract pay.

**15 Sept.—Mr Yoshida refused to obey a summons to appear before a Lower House committee investigating reports that members of the administration and Liberal Party had received large sums from subsidized shipping companies.**

**JORDAN. 2 Sept.—King Hussein** informed the British and United States Ambassadors that Jordan would have to reconsider her attitude to the armistice agreement unless Israel ended her 'repeated aggressions' on the armistice line. He said Jordan had always been careful to observe the armistice terms.

The press office announced that Jordan had lodged two complaints with the mixed armistice commission charging Israel with violations in the Ramallah area. It stated that in the two encounters two Arab Legion soldiers had been killed, five wounded, and three were missing. Israeli casualties were believed to be heavy.

Mixed armistice commission report on Hebron incident (*see Israel*).

**3 Sept.—Mixed armistice commission report on Beit Liqya incident** (*see Israel*).

Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, arrived in Jordan for discussions.

**4 Sept.—Statement by Ambassador in London** (*see Great Britain*).

**6 Sept.—The Government lodged four new complaints against Israel with the mixed armistice commission.** Two of them concerned alleged flights by Israeli aircraft over Jordan areas of Jerusalem and the other two alleged firing and stone-throwing at Arab Legion units in the Old City of Jerusalem.

**12 Sept.—Reports of border incidents** (*see Israel*).

It was announced that a complaint had been lodged with the mixed armistice commission concerning an alleged attack by an Israeli patrol in the Ramallah sub-district which had led to a clash in which one Israeli was killed and one wounded. Official communiqués reported two further border incidents for which responsibility was attributed to Israel but in which no casualties were reported.

**13 Sept.—Mixed armistice commission condemnation of Israel** (*see Israel*).

**KENYA. 3 Sept.**—'Field Marshal' Olekisi, believed to be the Mau Mau second in command, and 'Gen. Kalasinga', another Mau Mau leader, were killed by security forces.

**6 Sept.—Emergency Figures.** Figures for the week ended 4 September showed that 96 terrorists were killed, 19 wounded and captured, and 496 suspects detained. Security forces' casualties were one African killed and one European wounded. Seven loyal African civilians were murdered.

**7 Sept.—Kenyatta.** The Governor announced that the Government had made restriction orders requiring Jomo Kenyatta and his four lieutenants—Kubai, Ngei, Kaggia, and Karumba—to live in a specified place in the northern province on finishing their term of seven years' imprisonment. (They were sentenced in April 1953 for managing Mau Mau.)

**13 Sept.—Emergency Figures.** It was announced that fifty-one terrorists had been killed in the week ending 12 September.

**KOREA. 5 Sept.**—Announcement of withdrawal of Chinese Communist divisions and of new Chinese commander (*see China*).

**14 Sept.**—Reduction of Commonwealth land forces (*see Great Britain*).

**LEBANON. 8 Sept.—Government's Resignation.** President Shammoun accepted the resignation of Abdullah Yaffi's Government which followed intense pressure by Opposition leaders who alleged failure to carry out promised internal reforms.

**LUXEMBOURG. 11 Sept.**—Western defence talks with Mr Eden (*see Belgium*).

**LIBYA. 9 Sept.—U.S. Bases.** An agreement giving the United States the right to air bases in Libya was signed in Benghazi. The United States agreed to pay Libya \$5 m. in 1954, \$2 m. a year for twenty years, and also annual aid for economic development. It was announced that Libya would receive 24,000 tons of wheat in 1954 and equipment for her army if necessary.

**MALAYA. 14 Sept.**—Gen. Bourne, Director of Operations, outlined a new plan to defeat the remaining 5,000 terrorists by winning over the aborigines, by using the Army and the Air Force more offensively, and by giving more responsibility to the police and home guards, thus enabling more troops to be deployed in the jungle. He guaranteed to wipe out terrorism within a year if the people stopped helping the terrorists. He also said that if local leaders worked together to prevent supplies going out and also gave him all the information they had, he would put in enough troops to protect them and to eradicate the local bandit leaders, and would then declare the area 'white'.

**MANILA CONFERENCE ON SOUTH-EAST ASIAN DEFENCE.**

**6 Sept.**—A conference of representatives of Britain, the United States, France, Siam, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the Philippines opened in Manila to discuss a south-east Asian defence treaty.

Lord Reading, chief British delegate, said the object of the conference was to determine a focal point for the collective defence of all concerned and emphasized that their aims were purely defensive. The area of south-east Asia badly needed a period of peace to enable plans for economic progress to proceed unhindered.

Mr Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, emphasized that the conference was meeting in accordance with the U.N. Charter and any agreement reached would be under its provisions. The United States had no territorial interests in the area but had a sense of common destiny with the nations of the area which were united by the danger from Communist ambition. The United States would think in terms of mobile striking power with strategically placed reserves. Mr Dulles regretted the absence of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam but hoped these countries would be afforded some form of protection. He also emphasized the importance of providing for other Asian countries who might subsequently wish to join the defence organization, and of avoiding any charge of colonialism though this was a false charge coming from the Communist side.

Sir Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, maintained that the conference should concern itself with aggression of any kind from any quarter.

Prince Wan, Siamese Foreign Minister, urged as strong a pact as possible and wanted it to include Cambodia, Laos, and free Vietnam. He suggested that Bangkok was a suitable headquarters for the treaty organization they hoped to set up.

Mr Garcia of the Philippines also asked for a strong pact imposing an obligation on members to act in case of aggression on any one member.

**8 Sept.—South-east Asia Defence Treaty.** The representatives of the eight countries signed a treaty under which they agreed: (1) to co-operate to strengthen defence, to develop economic measures for social well-being, and to counter subversion from without; (2) in the event of armed attack or aggression in the treaty area against any designated State or territory, to take action in accordance with constitutional processes and to report to the Security Council immediately any measures taken; (3) in the event of threats other than by armed attack, to consult on the measures necessary; (4) that no action be taken on the territory of any State without the consent of its Government; (5) to establish a council to implement the treaty; (6) to recognize that the treaty would not affect obligations under the United Nations and to undertake not to enter into any international engagement conflicting with the treaty; (7) that other States might be invited to accede by the unanimous agreement of all parties.

The treaty area was defined as the 'general area of south-east Asia, including also the entire territories of the Asian parties and the general area of the south-west Pacific not including the Pacific area north of



**Manila Conference on South-east Asian Defence** (*continued*)

21 degrees 30 minutes North latitude'. It was stated in a protocol to the treaty that the parties unanimously designated the States of Cambodia, Laos, and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Vietnam as applying to the article concerning armed attack in the treaty area and also for eligibility in respect of economic measures.

An appendix to the treaty stated that the United States signed on the understanding that its recognition and agreement in respect of armed attack and aggression applied only to Communist aggression, but that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it would consult with the other parties.

**Pacific Charter.** The eight nations also signed a declaration of principles which they called the Pacific Charter. This declared (1) that they upheld the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and would strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries desiring it and capable of undertaking its responsibilities; (2) that they were prepared to continue measures to ensure conditions favourable to the orderly achievement of the foregoing purposes in accordance with their constitutional procedures; (3) that they would continue to co-operate in the economic, social, and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress, and social well-being in the treaty region; and (4) that they were determined to prevent or counter any subversive attempts in the treaty area to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.

**MOROCCO. 13 Sept.**—In Casablanca two French sergeants were shot dead, and in another incident a municipal storekeeper was severely wounded.

**NETHERLANDS. 9 Sept.**—**War Criminals.** The Foreign Ministry announced that the Government had asked the Federal German Government to return seven Dutch war criminals who had escaped from Breda Prison in 1952. The British, French, and U.S. Governments had been asked to support the request.

**11 Sept.**—Western defence talks with Mr Eden (*see Belgium*).

**NIGERIA. 3 Sept.**—New constitution (*see Great Britain*).

**5 Sept.**—Rioting between rival political parties broke out at Oyo, north of Ibadan, causing six deaths and injuries to twenty-three people.

**ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 14 Sept.**—The O.E.E.C. published a survey of production in western Europe and North America, entitled *Statistics of National Product and Expenditure, 1938, 1947 to 1952* (price 10s.).

**PERSIA. 2 Sept.**—**Arrests.** It was learned that more than 200 members of the Tudeh (Communist) Party had been arrested and were being interrogated. They included Army, Police, and Air Force personnel.

**5 Sept.—U.S. Aid.** It was learnt that a further \$10 m. of American emergency aid had been granted to the Zahedi Government, making a total of \$70 m. received in free aid, apart from \$22 m. granted as Point Four assistance.

**7 Sept.**—It was announced that 170 more officers had been arrested, bringing the total arrested in the past fortnight to nearly 400.

**11 Sept.—Army Purge.** Gen. Bakhtiar, Military Governor of Tehran, announced that a thorough purge of Tudeh elements had been effected in the armed forces.

**13 Sept.**—Officials stated that the pro-Communist spy ring had planned widespread disturbances to force the Majlis to reject the oil agreement.

**14 Sept.**—The Minister of War, Gen. Abdullah Hedayat, informed the Majlis that a Tudeh military organization of 434 men had been totally destroyed by the security authorities.

The Military Governor of Tehran announced that 133 Communists had been arrested at Abadan. They had been assigned the task of causing trouble when oil operations were resumed.

**PHILIPPINES. 2 Sept.**—Manila Conference for South-east Asian Defence *q.v.*

**PORTUGAL. 2 Sept.**—Indian Note and new measure (*see India*).

**3 Sept.**—Further Indian Notes (*see India*).

**7 Sept.—Territories in India.** The Foreign Ministry referred in a statement to the Portuguese Notes of 30 August and the Indian reply of 1 September, and said that the Indian Union continued to be evasive, appearing to accept the proposal for neutral observers but in reality rejecting the proposal on the pretext that the subject of negotiations be left undefined. In accordance with its proclaimed policy, the Portuguese Government could only continue to await Indian assent to its proposal.

In regard to the Portuguese offer of immediate discussions on problems arising from the proximity of their territories, the Indian Union had given only a 'dilatatory' reply. Here again the Portuguese Government could only maintain its proposal and wait.

**8 Sept.**—Relation of North Atlantic Treaty to Portuguese territories (*see United States*).

**11 Sept.**—Indian Note (*see India*).

**12 Sept.**—The Foreign Ministry, commenting on the latest Note from India, emphasized that, contrary to Indian suggestions, the Portuguese Government had not attached conditions to the proposed negotiations with India but had simply defined the object of the negotiations. The statement accused the Indian Government of placing itself in a position of connivance with the deeds perpetrated against Portuguese sovereignty and public order in Dadra and Nagar Aveli.

**RUMANIA. 10 Sept.**—A Note handed to the Israeli Legation asked for the prompt withdrawal of Mr Daniel Laor, first secretary at the Legation, on the ground that he had issued a forged passport to a

**Rumania** (*continued*)

Rumanian member of the legation staff, to enable him to flee the country under an assumed name.

**SAAR FREE TERRITORY. 12 Sept.**—Herr Hoffmann's interview with M. Mendès-France *re* rejection of E.D.C. (*see France*).

**SIAM. 9 Sept.**—A spokesman of the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram, told the press that aggression by supporters of a 'Free Thai Army' led by Pridi Panomyong was believed to be imminent. He said Pridi Panomyong was reported to have enlisted a large number of Thai supporters in the Chinese province of Yunnan.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 12 Sept.**—Defence talks in London (*see Great Britain*).

**15 Sept.**—Speaking at the Transvaal National Party Congress in Pretoria, Dr Malan said that Britain had a moral obligation to see that the intentions of the South Africa Act were carried out and the protectorates incorporated. He called on the British Government to make its attitude clear and said that if it supported the British Labour Party's attitude it would disturb relations between two friendly countries as South Africa would not tolerate interference in internal affairs.

Dr Malan said the establishment of a republic was one of the National Party's most important aims. The republic would be established democratically as the result of a plebiscite. The question of whether South Africa would remain in the Commonwealth would not necessarily be decided at the same time. It would be decided solely on the basis of South Africa's best interests.

**SWEDEN. 7 Sept.**—U.S.S.R. The Foreign Ministry announced a mutual assistance agreement with Russia for air-sea rescue operations in the Baltic.

**14 Sept.**—Naval ships and aircraft were ordered to the Gulf of Bothnia, off Hudiksvall, east Sweden, after fishermen had reported that they were fired on by unidentified foreign warships that morning, east of Gran.

**TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY. 8 Sept.**—Trade agreement between Zone A and Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

**TUNISIA. 3 Sept.**—It was learned that in the clash in southern Tunisia on 1 September (*see p. 568*) there were four more French killed than first reported, making nine in all.

**4 Sept.**—Negotiations on Tunisian self-government opened with a ceremony at the Bey's palace at Carthage. M. Fouchet, French Minister for Tunisian and Moroccan Affairs, promised his Government's good faith but made clear that France could not give up her responsibilities in defence and must guarantee the position of the French settlers. Tahar ben Ammar, Prime Minister, paid a tribute to the 'admirable political

sense' of M. Mendès-France and of the French Government and Parliament in their understanding of Tunisian aspirations.

**Neo-Destour Party.** Gen. Boyer de la Tour, French Resident-General, published a decree abrogating the sixteen-year-old order outlawing the Neo-Destour nationalist party.

**11 Sept.**—French forces put out of action six outlaws east of Sidi Bon Zid in central Tunisia.

**12 Sept.**—A forest ranger was shot dead by outlaws at Bouhenane, near Maknassy.

**13 Sept.**—Five outlaws were captured in a security operation near Bizerta.

**UGANDA. 15 Sept.—Hancock Mission.** Sir Keith Hancock, the independent expert who had been discussing constitutional reform with Buganda representatives and the Protectorate Government, informed the Katikiro (Chief Minister) in a letter that agreement on constitutional reform had been reached and recommendations signed by the Governor and two of his advisers on the one hand and by the members of the Buganda constitutional committee on the other. It was expected that the recommendations would be ready for publication before the end of October.

## UNITED NATIONS

### Committee on Prisoners of War

**10 Sept.**—At a meeting of the Committee in Geneva, the Federal German delegate claimed that 88,000 German prisoners were still held in Russia and that in addition the Soviet Union had still not accounted for 129,000 civilian detainees and for 1,156,000 Germans reported as missing when hostilities ceased. These figures did not include the 10,794 German prisoners returned during the past year.

The Italian delegate denied Soviet claims that 21,000 Italians repatriated since the end of the war represented all the Italian prisoners taken by the Russians. His Government believed there were still 60,000 Italians detained in Russia. The Japanese delegate appealed for the return of all Japanese prisoners.

### Security Council

**6 Sept.**—U.S. appeal *re* Soviet attack on aircraft (*see United States*).

**10 Sept.**—The Council met to discuss the United States appeal of 6 September. The British delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, said such incidents could only increase tension. The Russian account was not convincing, and a *prima facie* case existed that the aircraft was attacked well outside Soviet air space which was indefensible.

Mr Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) repeated the Russian contention that the Neptune aircraft was over Russian territory when shot down and had been the first to fire, and he emphasized the State Department's amendments to the first U.S. version. He had little doubt that the incident arose from the execution of American missions in violation of the ele-

**United Nations** (*continued*)

mentary standards of international law, and he maintained that the Council's intervention was inspired by a desire to stir up public opinion and increase tension.

Mr Lodge (U.S.A.) said the Russian fighters had dived at the Neptune out of the sun without warning and that the aircraft had not fired until after the fighters had made a second pass. It would be suicide for a Neptune to open fire at two modern jet planes. He spoke of six previous incidents in which American aircraft had been attacked by Russian aircraft and also mentioned attacks on aircraft of Britain, Sweden, France, and Belgium. The United States was greatly concerned by this 'pattern of unprovoked attacks', which showed a continuing disregard for generally accepted standards of international conduct. He said his Government was ready to submit its claims for damages to the International Court.

The debate was adjourned without any resolution being proposed.

**Unesco**

**6 Sept.**—Ruling by I.L.O. administrative tribunal in case of Mr Leff (*see International Labour Office*).

**UNITED STATES. 3 Sept.**—**Foreign Aid Bill.** President Eisenhower signed the foreign aid appropriation Bill (*see p. 569*).

Mr Harold Stassen, director of the Foreign Operations Administration, said that contracts worth \$27 m. for supplying railway equipment to India were being more or less equally divided between American and foreign tenders, though the latter were invariably the lower. That seemed the best way of handling a delicate problem, especially as the railway construction industry in America was experiencing hard times.

**Anti-Communist Bills.** President Eisenhower signed a Bill depriving Communists convicted under the Smith Act of American citizenship, and another Bill enabling the death penalty to be imposed for espionage in peace-time.

**4 Sept.**—U.S. casualties in Quemoy (*see Formosa*).

**5 Sept.**—**Soviet Attack on U.S. Aircraft.** The Defence Department announced that on 4 September a United States Navy Neptune aircraft on routine patrol had been shot down by two jet aircraft 'apparently of the MIG 15 type' over the sea of Japan at a point approximately 100 miles east of Vladivostok and 44 miles from the Siberian mainland. Nine of the ten men on board had been rescued by United States air-sea rescue units. The tenth was missing.

Soviet Note *re* incident (*see U.S.S.R.*).

The Government sent a Note to Russia protesting at the 'wanton and unprovoked' attack, and saying that the Russians had fired without warning and the U.S. aircraft not at all. It asked that those responsible for the attack should be given 'immediate and appropriate punishment'.

The State Department rejected as 'completely without foundation' the charge in the Soviet Note that the American patrol bomber had violated Soviet air space and had fired on the two Soviet fighters.



United States aid to Persia (*see Persia*).

**Quemoy.** Mr Seaton, Assistant Secretary of Defence, stated that units of the United States Seventh Fleet had put to sea in response to the shelling of Quemoy (*see Formosa*).

**6 Sept.—International Atomic Agency.** President Eisenhower announced in a speech at Denver, Colorado, that an agreement had been reached 'with a number of other nations' for the formation of an agency to 'foster the growth and spread of the new atomic technology for peaceful use'. Atomic materials for projects sponsored by the agency would be set aside for that purpose. He said: 'Our many proposals for the peaceful use of the atom have so far been cynically blocked in the council of the world,' but 'we shall proceed onwards . . . under safeguards set forth in law . . . to share atomic technology with others of good will.'

**Appeal to Security Council.** The U.S. delegation requested an early meeting of the Security Council to examine the shooting down of the American naval patrol aircraft over the Sea of Japan by two Russian jet fighters (*see 5 September et seq.*).

The State Department modified its first version of the incident after one of the American survivors had admitted that he had fired 150 rounds at one of the MIG fighters. The first position given of the aircraft had also been found to be inaccurate, but these amendments were said not to affect the Defence Department's contention that the aircraft was not within sight of land and was attacked without warning.

**8 Sept.—Soviet repudiation of U.S. protest (*see U.S.S.R.*).**

**Israel.** A State Department spokesman said that the Israeli Ambassador had been told on 4 September that the United States viewed the Israel military operations against Jordan of 2 September with 'great concern' and that Israel's apparent policy of retaliation for infiltration increased rather than diminished tension. The Israeli Ambassador had also been told that the supply of arms to Egypt and Israel, among other Middle Eastern countries, was under consideration.

**Portuguese Territories in India.** The State Department revealed that in reply to inquiries by India she had been informed by Britain, Canada, and the United States that Portugal as a signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty could invoke Article 4 providing for consultations in the face of a threat to the security of her Indian territories, but that since the territories were outside the N.A.T.O. area the defensive obligations of Article 5 would not apply to them.

**9 Sept.—Visit of Mr Dulles to Formosa (*see Formosa*).**

Visit of Mr Dulles to Japan (*see Japan*).

Agreement with Libya for air bases (*see Libya*).

**Farm Surpluses.** The President issued a statement of policy in regard to surplus farm products, under which the surpluses were to be gradually liquidated and products offered at competitive prices without impairing the traditional competitive position of friendly countries by a disruption of world prices. The United States would also seek with other friendly countries to increase consumption in areas of under-consumption and to do so in a manner designed to stimulate their economic development and strengthen their security.

**United States (continued)**

**10 Sept.**—Western Note to Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

U.S. grant to Greece (*see Greece*).

Security Council debate on Russian attack on U.S. aircraft (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

**11 Sept.**—**Western Defence.** Mr Robert Murphy, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, left by air for Europe to make an 'assessment of problems of western security'.

**12 Sept.**—Mr Dulles arrived back from the Far East and reported to President Eisenhower on the Manila conference and his visits to Formosa and Tokio. He told the Press that it was up to the heads of the United States military forces to decide whether Quemoy should be defended by the Seventh Fleet in connexion with United States protection of Formosa.

American's sentence for 'espionage' in China and release of three Americans by Chinese Government (*see China*).

A special meeting of the National Security Council took place at Denver, President Eisenhower's summer headquarters.

**14 Sept.**—**Maine Election.** The State of Maine elected a Democratic governor for the first time for twenty years. All the Republican representatives were returned though with greatly reduced majorities.

**Defence Budget Revision.** The annual summer budget review was published and showed a cut of from \$2,425 m. to \$2,200 m. in the Atomic Energy Commission's expenditure and a reduction of from \$4,275 m. to \$3,300 m. in foreign military aid. Stockpiling expenditure was increased from \$600 m. to \$900 m.

**15 Sept.**—**Western Defence.** Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, left for Europe to confer with Dr Adenauer, Federal German Chancellor, and with Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Eden, the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

**U.S.S.R. 4 Sept.**—**Soviet Naval Strength.** *Tass* stated that the British estimate of Soviet naval strength issued on 25 August was 'a gross invention', containing 'absolutely groundless data'.

**5 Sept.**—U.S. statement *re* attack on U.S. aircraft (*see United States*).

**Attack on U.S. Aircraft.** A Note was presented at the American Embassy which stated that 'according to precisely established facts' at 19.12 hours, Vladivostok time, a United States Neptune aircraft had violated the State frontier in the area of Cape Ostrovnoi, east of Port Nakhodka and had fired on two Soviet fighters which had been forced to open fire in return. The Government protested against 'this new gross violation of the Soviet frontier' and insisted that the persons guilty should be called to responsibility and that immediate steps be taken to avoid further violations.

United States Note *re* incident (*see United States*).

**7 Sept.**—Soviet-Swedish agreement on air-sea rescue (*see Sweden*).

**8 Sept.**—**United States.** A Note was presented at the U.S. Embassy which said that the Government refuted the U.S. statements regarding the shooting down of the American aircraft. It reiterated its own protest

against American violation of air space, and insisted that the United States prevent any future violation.

**9 Sept.—Great Britain.** A *Pravda* editorial strongly criticized Mr Attlee for his 'slander about Soviet armaments' to a press conference in Hong Kong on 2 September. (Mr Attlee had said that when in Peking he had asked Mao Tse-tung to suggest to the Soviet Union that, as the most heavily armed nation, she should set the example in disarming).

**Invitation to Western Powers.** The Foreign Ministry issued a statement renewing Russia's invitation to the western Powers to a European conference to consider the German problem and European security. The statement commented at length on the French rejection of the E.D.C. treaty, saying that it showed the extent to which France realized the danger of transforming Germany into a militarist State.

**10 Sept.—Western Note.** Identical replies to the Soviet Notes of 24 July and 4 August were received from the British, French, and United States Governments. The three Governments stated that European security could not be achieved by a general treaty of the kind proposed by the Soviet Government, but would only result from the solution of concrete problems of which the most urgent were those of Germany and Austria. They again repudiated the Soviet claim that N.A.T.O. constituted an 'aggressive military grouping', declaring that its aims were purely defensive and in conformity with the U.N. Charter, that it was set up in defence against the heavily armed grouping in eastern Europe, and that it had resulted in 'a free association of like-minded States with other than purely military ties'. There could be no question of modifying or abandoning this conception. The Note went on to say that the association of western Germany in a western defensive system, long after the rearming of eastern Germany, far from constituting a threat to European security, was designed to prevent any independent threat or use of force and was 'the best guarantee for the security of Germany's neighbours, of Germany herself, and of Europe as a whole'. The Soviet Government had made no new proposals for a solution of the German problem, and under their proposed security treaty the division of Germany would continue, contrary to the profound desire of the German people. The three western Governments believed German reunification at the earliest possible moment to be essential and that this could only be achieved by free elections under international supervision. They were still prepared to negotiate on the basis of the western plan for elections put forward at the Berlin Conference. They were also prepared to renew their Berlin offer to conclude an Austrian treaty on the basis of the Soviet draft. A settlement of the Austrian treaty would be the simplest step towards the promotion of European security and should not, as the Soviet Government proposed, be dependent upon a European settlement or upon a German settlement or any other extraneous question.

The three western Governments considered that an agreement on disarmament would help to create the necessary atmosphere for discussion of the European security problem, and they sought 'the aboli-

**U.S.S.R. (continued)**

tion of the use, possession, and manufacture of all atomic, hydrogen, and other weapons of mass destruction within a system which would include provisions for simultaneous and major reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces to levels to be agreed . . . in accordance with an agreed time-table and under effective supervision and control'. They recalled that the Soviet Government had been unwilling to consider the proposals they had put forward in the U.N. sub-committee, but they were still willing to seek agreement.

The western Note concluded by stating that if the Soviet Government would be prepared (a) to sign the Austrian State treaty with the Soviet text of the previously unagreed articles, and (b) to agree to free German elections as the essential first step towards German reunification in freedom, the three Governments would then be prepared to agree to a meeting of the British, French, United States, and Soviet Foreign Ministers to complete the action of these problems and to consider remaining aspects of European security.

German and Italian figures of prisoners in Russia (*see United Nations, Committee on Prisoners of War*).

**12 Sept.—China.** *Pravda* accused the United States secret service of using Catholic priests and missionaries as spies, counter-revolutionaries, and 'diversionists' in China. Quoting Chinese press reports, it said that espionage centres operating under the guidance of Catholic missionaries had been discovered in Shanghai, Canton, and Tientsin.

**Japan.** In a published statement to Japanese journalists Mr Molotov, Foreign Minister, said that the Soviet Union was ready to 'normalize' relations with Japan, provided Japan displayed similar readiness. The main obstacle was 'the fact that certain Japanese circles follow the dictate of the United States ruling circles which seek to keep Japan in the position of a dependent country'.

**YEMEN. 2 Sept.**—Frontier incident (*see Aden Protectorate*).

**YUGOSLAVIA. 8 Sept.—Trieste.** A one-year trade and payments agreement was signed between Zone A of the Trieste Free Territory and Yugoslavia.

The CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS is published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1.

In the United States it may be obtained from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Annual Subscription, including Index, 25s. (\$5.00)

Price per copy 1s. (25c.)